A TORY PLAN OF ATTACK.

NATIONALISTS ACCUSED OF TREASON. THE COMMONS EXPECTED TO ACT-WHAT SAUNDER, SON BELIEVES-HOPES OF THE IRISH LAND-

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'London, Sept. 2, -- Major E. J. Saunderson, Member of Parliament for North Armagh, Ireland, and one of the chiefs of the Orange body, said to-day, concerning the probable Parliamentary action based upon the charges of treason and perjury made against certain Irish members in Riageway's pamphlet on the conspir-

"I consider the accusations contained in the pamph let, backed up by the accusations in Arnold Foster's letter [previously cabled], to be of so serious a character, involving as they do the honor and dignity of the House in the persons of certain of its members, that it is my intention, if the rules of the House permit me, to bring the matter before the House. I shall do it in answer to a distinct challenge on the part of Mr. Sexton in which he asks me to state in the House what I have already stated in the country, that under certain conditions the Irish Loyalists were prepared to take up arms and try conclusions of force rather than submit to the rule and authority of men whom they believed to be disloyal to the Crown and who they were persuaded aimed at the dismemberment and destruction of the British Empire. We do not believe that in the course we have adopted we are opposing the real wishes of the Irish people. We believe we are fighting against a band of men who depend, not on the freely manifested will of the Irish people, but who depend altogether upon foreign support and upon foreign subsidies. I have no doubt whatever that if the source from which they derive their monetary support were cut off, the Nationalist party so-called would break up and no longer offer the grave obstruction they are at present enabled to do to the functions of the British Parliament.

"We believe the Nationalist party in the House of Commons have not been returned by the deliberate action of Irish public opinion, but that a large number of Nationalist members who at present sit in the House have obtained their seats as a consequence of Irish people. The decaying influence exercised by the Nationalist party over the Irish people is shown by the falling off in the subscriptions that come directly from Ireland. At the present moment, the party is maintained almost entirely on American dollars. The pecuniary difficulties of the situation were contemplated beforehand by Parnell, in undertaking the campaign, as shown by the following statement by John O'Connor, M. P., made at the meeting of the Cork National League, October 8, 1885.

" In reference to the approaching election,' he said -I quote from report telegraphed to Dublin- there were a lot of men seeking election on account of their belief that they were to be paid sufficient to maintain them in London. He advised them to be cautious in that respect, lest their hopes might not be fulfilled. He knew Mr. Parnell's mind on the subject and it was that he would have ninety members divided into three classes. There would be independent members who would be able to maintain themselves in London; there would be those who could remain at home until they were summoned to London to vote on critical occasions, when, perhaps, they could afford the necessary expense, and there were other men of transcendent ability that Mr. Parnell would have around him and whose maintenance in London would be defrayed from the National fund,

" We feel it to be absolutely necessary that the true state of the case should be understood on both sides of the Atlantic, and my action is intended to draw public attention to the facts, which, we feel, amply justify us in the determined stand we have taken against submitting to the rule of paid agitators and mercenary politicians.

THE BELFAST AMENDMENT DISCUSSED. MR. SEXTON DECLARES THAT MAJOR SAUNDERSON HAS INCITED REBELLION,

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. McDonald, member for Sligo, resumed the debate on Mr. Sexton's amendment to the address. He attributed the troubles in Belfast to the incitement of certain reverend firebrands and the speeches of Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain. He said that the magistracy was apathetic while blood was being shed, and that if the police had been allowed to defend themselves at the outset the rioting would quickly have

Major Saunderson, Conservative, member for North Armagh, deprecated the "useless prolonging" of the debate. He said it was impossible to treat Sir William Vernon Harcourt as a serious politician while he atched less weight to measures than to men. He asked how long Barcourt had been in favor of a separate Parliament, and went on to discuss Harcourt's former views concerning social order in Ireland, when the Speaker interposed, sayi g that the amendment referred to Belfast specially and not to Ireland generally. Major judging a question which was about to form the subject of searching inquiry by the commission. He denied absolutely that Orangemen originated the riots, which, he waid, were the legacy of Gladstone's blood-stained policy which extended from Khartouin to Belfast. [Cheers. He denied Mr. Sexton's assertion that Orangemen ha taken an oath to exterminate Catholics. Orange lodges, he said, were always opened with prayers, and one of the the error of their ways. [Laughter.] If Parliament he justified in resorting to force. Crangemen objected to being dominated by politicians who received foreign

being dominated by politicians who received foreign money for their support.

John Morley, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he thought Mr. Saunderson's language was that of a rebel. He would not say that faunderson nursed receillous thoughts, but if he acted in accordance with his words he would stand a good chance of being a "jail-bird." (Chers.)

Air. Pinkerton, an Irish Protestant, defended the Catholes, when Mr. Macariney, Conservative member for Antrin, stigmatized him as a "renegade."

The Speaker called upon Macariney to withdraw the Expression, Macariney to withdraw the Expression, Macariney obeyed.

Mr. Redmond, Nationaisis, said that he would be sorry "10 descend to the depths of Macariney's scurrilous language." The Speaker obliged him to apologize to effence.

"to descend to the depths of Macartney's scurrilous language." The Speaker obliged him to apologize to the House, Redmond obeyed, saying he had intended so offence.

Mr. Biggar, Nationalist, blamed the present and previous Governments for not having enforced the law against the carrying of arms. He said that the real sause of the riots was the fact that justice was never housety administered in Bellast.

Bir Wilham Vernon Harcourt severely censured Lord Randolph Churchill for stirring up the pasions of the people of Belfast. He said that Sir Henry James had condemned as traitorous Churchill's letter to The Times in which he said "Uister will fight," etc. Buch was the judgment of the Unionists on Churchill's decirine. [Opposition cheers.] The speaker went on to quote from speeches made by Lord Randolph Churchill, when the latter exclaimed that he had been incorrectly reported. Sir William saked why Lord Randolph had not made such an explanation before. He accepted the contradiction, but there still remained the doctrine of resistance to the law. He could only characterize language advancing such a doctrine as that of treason and rebellion. [Cheers.] The Orange party, he continued, had long been the curse of Ireland. It had kept slive race and religious hatreds and was more harmful than all the other societies together. [Cheers.] After loud calls for Lord Randolph Churchill, to which he made no reply, the Speaker put the question, and Mr. Sexton's amondment was rejected by a vote of 225 to 128. The amouncement of the result was received with loud heers by both Government supporters and Parnellites.

Alter the result of the division had been amounced it was decided that it was needless to interfere any further with the address. The address was then agreed to with.

The Speaker again called Major Saunderson to order. saying that his remarks were irrelevant. Continuing. for Saunderson indignantly denied that he had in

sited civil war. Rebellion, not civil war," shouted Mr. Serton. Major Saunderson reiterated that if Parliament handed over the Loyalists to the tender mercles of the Parnellfes, the former would be justified as a last resource in

Mr. sexton rose to a point of order. He asked whether Saunderson's remarks were allowable. Sir Vernon Hurcourt supported Mr. Sexton. (anotoph Churchill thought that if Major Saun-expressions were objected to, the words ought

lown. er said he did not think it necessary for him

In a speaker shift to the form of the first section would be to teach the result of the Government's action would be to teach the Belfast mob, whether Protestant or Catholic, that the law must be obeyed.

Lord Randolph Churchill will to-morrow ask precedence for the supply bills. Mr. Parnell has given notice that he will move the following amendment to Lord Randolph Churchill's motion. necessity for m-asures to an ellorate the condition

Government why County Clare had been placed in the sphere of General Sir Redvers Buller's mission to Ireland.

Bit Michael Hicks-Reach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that although there did not exist in Clare that state of lawless influmidation which prevailed in Kerry, still there was much intimidation in Clare and much activity among secret societies.

Hishment of a mail route from Ireland by way of British North America to India and the Far East.

REGIMENTS FIGHTING IN RUMELIA.

PRINCE ALEXANDER TOLD BY THE CZAR TO GO AHEAD AND TAKE THE CONSEQUENCES.

still there was much intimidation in Clare and much activity among secret societies.

A number of promisent Radical members of the House of Commons, with the assistance of the Parnellites, have maured a scheme for a vigorous Home Rule campaign in the Parliamentary recess by means of pamphlets and lectures. Arrangements are also being made for a number of popular meetings.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in a speech to-night at Seaham, said he yielded to nobody in desire to see Ireland happy. He hoped that impartial action would mitigate dissension in Ireland and help to develop the material resources of the country. But the first necessity was to secure the foundations of social order and progress. That possibly would be accomplished slowly, but he hoped that right-thinking men would give their support.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

THE CASE OF THE CROFFERS STATED.

DR. CLARK URGES THE NEED OF REMEDIAL LEGIS-LATION-GROWTH OF RADICAL IDEAS IN THE [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—THE TRIBUNE'S representtive had an interview to-day with Dr. G. B. Clark, Member of Parliament for Carthnesshire, concerning the grievances of the Scotch crofters and cottars, and the remedial legislation they desire. Dr. Clark is the author of the Amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Tarone in behalf of the crofters which defeated last night. He is the Parnell of Scotland, an ardent advocate of land nationalization and Scottish Heme Rule, and a devoted champion of the crofters. "To understand the cause of the present deplorable

condition of the erofters," said Dr. Clark, " we must go back to the beginning of the century, when the increase in the price of wool caused several landlords to evict their crofters and turn their holdings into sheep-runs. The evicted erofters settled down on barren tracts near the seashore, and after awhile some of them emigrated, some became fishermen, and some starved. Sheep-runs paid at first, but ultimately turned out economic blun-ders. Grass has been largely replaced by heather, so that farms which could carry ten thousand sheep will not now sustain more than five or six thousand. Much of the land reclaimed by the labor of the crofters has relapsed into its original wild condition. The deer-forest mania broke out twenty years ago and the crofters had House have obtained their seats as a correction exercised by the National League over the coercion exercised by the National League over the in turn had to make way for the sportsman. Men have had to make way for sheep and sheep for door. These deer forests embrace immense areas. That of the American, Mr. Winans, contains between 300 and 350 square miles. Besides the deer they support only a few grazing land and somethines arable land as the common instances all such land is new held by individuals. The within the last four or five years by the keen competition of more favored lands, which has led to great fall in the

price of agricultural and other produce.

"At present the crofters are attempting the impossiquantity nor in quality to give them a living. There take refuge after being driven from the homes of their fathers. The members representing crofter communities are not opposed to emigration nor are the Highlanders themselves, but we do claim, while one man holds some three hundred square miles and other large tracts are moccupied, that those who desire to remain should country instead of being compelled to reclaim waste tained a population of over 100,000; now it has only about 75,000. The island of Tiree thirty years ago had a population of 4,000, it has now only 2,700. The case of Tiree is a typical one. Thirty-five per cent of the rental paid is paid by three men, 51 per cent by twelve men and the balance by 280 crofter families, while 320

" Dr. Buchanan testified before the Royal Commission that the children in these families were degenerating, because of lack of proper and sufficient nourishment, especially of milk. The last Parliament passed a Crofter Act to give security of tenure to [crofters and to prevent them from being evicted from their holdings. A commission was appointed to revise rents and give compensation for improvements. The commission also empowered an increase in the size of the crofters' empowered an increase in the size of the crofters' holdings notwithstanding the or position of the landlords but where the crofters nold their land under leases the commission has no authority, nor can the land already leased, be taken to increase the holdings, so that practically the act is of no value in so far as the great bulk of the crotters is concerned.

"There are two classes of crofters: first, the class which pays from ten to thirty pounds a year. Most of these are leaseholders and therefore cannot be benefited by the act. The majority were compelled to take leases.

The majority were con small holdings paying an average rental of twenty-five shillings. What these latter want is more land, but they can't get it under the act because all the large farms and deer forests are leased and can't be touched. We want the act so amended as to give lesseholders its benefits and empower the commission to take any land whether under lease or not which they consider suitable to enlarge the crofters' holdings. We also want some provisions made for the cotters or landless men. There is no doubt that a spirit of lawlessuess exists among the Highlanders and unless something be done to better their condition a few more gunboats and regiments may be needed to overawe them. It is also quite possible that if there be many more legal outrages, they may be mot by illegal outrages. Until now the agitation has been carried on in a constitutional manner."

Dr. Clark has been chairman of the Highland Reform Association since its organization. Radical ideas have been steadily gaining ground in it. He expects at the next annual conterence to be held some time this month, which will be attended by delegates from all over Scotland, the constitution will be so changed as to make the aim of the association the restoration of the land to the people, instead of merely securing! durable tenures, fair rents, etc.

As an instance of the growth of the Home Rule idea in Scotland, Dr. Clark stated that whereas in the general election held last year he stood almost alone in advocating Home Rule for Scoland, at the last election nearly

A NEGRO KILLED AND HONOR APPEASED. PANAMA, Aug. 24 .- A duel was fought at Bohio, on the line of the railway, on August 18, be tween two Frenchmen. The weapons used were rifles. I'wo shots were exchanged and honor was satisfied hough neither of the parties to the affair were wounded.
I negro who was at work on the canal, however, was

A PENSION FOR PATRICIO LYNCH'S WIDOW. PANAMA, Aug. 24.-An allowance of \$6,000 year has been voted by the Chillan Government to

SMALLPOX IN CHILL VALPARAISO, Sept. 2, via Galveston .- There are twenty-two cases of smallpox in the hospitals. There are twelve new cases of smallpox in the hospital at

Paris, Sept. 2 .- Mr. Daly's company made their debut in Paris to-night before the most brilliant audience which has so far assembled this season in this capital. The receptions of the leading artists were such as only old friends, or worldwide "A Woman's Won't" were received with a continuous wave of laughter, which broke into billows of applicate at the ends of the acts, and at the end of the first act Miss Hehan and Mr. Drew had a unanimous recall, while the whole company were summoned after the second act and at the end of the play with braves and the utmost enthusiasm.

DEATH OF DONNA DOLORES DE FRIAS. HAVANA, Aug. 24 .- The death is announced from Paris of Donna Dolores de Frias, at an advanced age. This lady in former days occupied a brilliant po sition in Cuban society. Her first husband was General Narciso Lopes, who figures in history as the principa eader of the Cuban revolution of 1851, and who was exr his connection therewith. The lady after arried Antonio Saco, a distinguished Cuban She was a sister of the Count of Pozos Dulces,

A CHANGE IN THE CHILIAN CABINET. SANTIAGO, Chili, Sept. 2, via Galveston. President Baimaceda has appointed Carlos Antunez to be Minister of War and Marine, in place of Francisco

TO IMPROVE OCEAN MAIL PACILITIES. LONDON, Sept. 2 .- The Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, Postmaster-General, stated in answer to inquiries in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had considered the scheme of having the mails between Great Britain and America cent by way of Galway instead of by way of Queenstown, but he doubted whether the Galway route would be quicker. The Government were prepared, however, he said, to consider tenders for mail service across the Atlantic by way of Galway, and had under consideration the estati-

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- Private telegrams received in Berlin this evening from Sophia state that a battle ments loyal to Prince Alexander and regiments which sided with the revolutionists, and that the latter were defeated with heavy loss. The Prince, however, has or-dered the release from prison of twenty civilians arrested for complicity in the recent coup d'etat.

The City of Philippopolis was gayly decorated to-day in honor of the return of the Prince to Bulgaria, and was crowded with visitors come to join the citizens in celebrating the event. An enthusiastic popular demonstration was held yesterday, in front of the British Co. sulate, in honor of Prince Alexander, and a counter demonstration in favor of the revolutionists was at the same time held in front of the Russian consulate. Prince Alexander started for Sophia to-night.

On August 30 Prince Alexander sent the following telegram to the Czar through the Russian Consul at

Rustchuk:

Sire: Having reassured the Government of Bulgaria, I venture to offer to Your Imperial Majesty my most respectful thanks for the action of your consul at Rustchuk, whose official presence at my reception showed to the Bulgarians that Russia did not approve of the revolution—an act directed at my person. I also thank Your Imperial Majesty for dispatening Frince Dolgorousk as envoy extraordinary to Bulgaria. My first act on resuming power is to assure Your Majesty of my firm intention to make every sacrifice to forward Your Majesty's maximalimous intention to extricate Bulgaria from the grave crisis through which she is passing. I beg of Your Majesty that you will authorize Prince Dolgoroust to place himself in direct communication with myself as speedily as possible. I shall be happy to give Your Majesty decided proofs of my unalterable devotion to your august person. Monarchical principle compelled me to restore the legality of my crown in Bulgaria and Rumelia. Russia having given me my crown, it is into the hands of Russia's sovereign I am ready to render it.

The Czar replied to Prince Alexander as follows:

I cannot approve of your return to Buigaria, foreseeing from it sinister consequences for the country aiready so sorely tried. The mission of Prince Dolgorouki has become mexpedient. I shall abstain, as long as Your Highness remains in Buigaria, from any intervention in the sad condition to which the country is reduced. Your Highness must decide your own course. I reserve to myself to judge what my father's venerated memory, the interests of Russia and the peace of the East require of me.

epistle is regarded by French diplomats as insuring Alexauder's abdication and Russia's occupation of Bulgaria. It is feared that war will follow unless Prince Bismarck intervenes. Upon this point The North German and Liberal press regarding Prince Alexander, says; and Liberal press regarding Prince Alexander, says:

Germany, unless she forthwith declared war against
Russia, could only protest against any further interference with Alexander, or perhaps against Russia taking
further steps in the direction of Constantinople. Russia
would energetically repei the insinuation of such an intention, and Germany's friendly relations with Russia
would be ended. It must be remembered that war
would be the logical result of such a situation.

LONDON, Sept. 2 .- Andrew Carnegie ha written a letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh offer ng £25,000 for the founding of a free library on cond tion that Edinburgh adopt the Free Libraries Act, by the terms of which a tax, not exceeding one penny in the pound, is charged to defray the current expenses of public libraries.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. BARCELONA, Sept. 2.—While the master builders of this city were in session yesterday discussing the masons strike, gunpowier was exploded under the table occupied by the conference. Six of the master builders were injured by the explosives.

BERNE, Sept. 2.—The conference for the protection of literary property will reassemble here on september 6 when the delegates will sign the convention. Austria America and Russia will not sign the convention yet but their subsequent adhesion is considered certain. They will therefore not be excluded from the copyright

to send Monsignor Aghardi to China, in the capacity of envoy extraordinary, instead of nuncio. France has ac-cepted the compromise. PESTH, Sept. 2.—The bi-centenary of the retaking of the city from the Turks by the Austrians was celebrated in magnificent style to-day. A memorial tablet, intended to furnish an enduring monument of the event cele-brated, was unveiled.

ROME, Sept. 2.—The cholers returns throughout Italy for the twenty-four hours ended yesterday are: San Marco in Lamis, 30 new cases and 9 deaths; San Giovanni Rotondo, 10 new cases and 3 deaths; Roylgo, 23 new cases and 4 deaths; in all the other infected districts, 32 new cases and 6 deaths.

MAYOR SMITH TO BE INVESTIGATED.

PHILADELPHIA COUNCILS WILL EXAMINE THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (Special) .- After both chambers detailing Mayor Smith's delinquency. Dupti-cates of his return to the treasury, the date of the receipt of the money from the pawnbrokers, etc., and copies of the correspondence between the Mayor and Controller were inclosed. He placed the total amount received by the Mayor since January at \$9,021 63, and

In view of the facts discovered it is my plain duty to report to you that the Hon. William B. Smith, Mayor of the city, has neglected to make payments to the City Treasurer of the moneys received by him for the eity on the days of the receipt thereof by him in accordance with the literal requirement of the ordinance of December 23, 1872, and that he has refused to render to this department full information necessary for the proper audit of his accounts and respecting the custody and disposition of these moneys from the time they came under his control until the payment of the same to the City Treasurer. Mr. Roberts, of the Ninth Ward, immediately present

d a series of resolutions, of which the following is the

opening paragraph:

Whereas, The Hon. William B. Smith, Mayor of Philadelphia, has been opening and publicly accused of high crines and misdemeanors in office by the embezzlement and misusee as public moneys which have come into his hands, and with unlawfully changing and aftering checks drawn to the order of the City Treasurer in payment of fees due the city of Philadelphia, as to be enabled to deposit such checks in a private banking institution to his account and unlawfully retain, embezzle and misuse the moneys realized therefrom; and of other acts and deads monesistent with the high office of Mayor and the proper management of the department under him—the same being in violation of the laws and ordinances governing and regulating the affairs of the City of Philadelphia.

After the resolutions had been read he moved for a

After the resolutions had been read he moved for committee of seven to examine the accusations against the Mayor on the charges of embezzlement and deposit ing the fees in a private fund, and that a special session of Councils be held on next Thursday. The committee, in their judgment they think proper, is to prepare charges of impeachment. He asked that prompt action

be taken. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

President Lawrence after appointing the committee nanded to the chairman a scaled envelope from Colonel McClure containing the names of witnesses and other mportant data on which the charges preferred by Thimes were based. In reference to the charges Colonel

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

RUN INTO BY A HALIFAX STEAMER.

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.

Front of the 3:10 p. m. transfer any fraction of the 3:10 p. m. track uninjured. At 5 o'clock she made another unsucces effort to be killed by the transfer engine. At 3:30 o'clock morning a freight train passed at that point. It had run and trightfully mangled the woman, who had hidden behindagman's bot and dashed out as the train drew near. In pocket were found a prayer-book and a medicine bottle. O'criter had the name of "Ann Cuddy, No. 3,336 South I decied.", written in it, with a line beneath, "Pray for medicine, the state of th

sted-st.," written in it, with a line beneath, "Fray for in ACCIDENT ON A LOGGING RAILEGOAD.

GRATLING, Mich., Sept. 2.—On Blodgett & Byrne's lo railroad, eight miles from here, yesterday, the engine it rain at the top of a grade, took one brakeman and valued the top of the state of the car got away an short distance to take on wood. One car got away and own the grade into the engine. The engine and tender destroyed, and Ernest Wilcox, fireman, and James Mo brakeman, were killed. The engineer escaped with se TWO FISHERMEN LOST ON THE BANKS.

BOSION, Sept. 2.—The forenoon of the second day's meeting of the National Tanuers and Hide and Leather Dealers' Association was occupied with an address by Edward Atkinson. He spoke of the particular aptitude of leather to burn and of the nawling ness of insurance companies to take risks on tanually the second secon

TWELVE CARS LEAVE THE TRACK. TWELVE Capecial)—Twelve cars of a not frain on the Delaware and Hudson read wer-ed near Gansevoort this morning, caused of near Gansevoort was interrupted for sevePATH OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

DESOLATION IN CHARLESTON. PEOPLE AFRAID TO ENTER THEIR TOP-PLING HOUSES.

THIRTY PERSONS DEAD AND OVER 100 WOUNDED -AN OFFICIAL LIST OF THE VICTIMS-MARKS OF THE EARTH-SHUDDER-MILES OF CRACKS AND PISSURES IN THE EARTH-SCENES AND

INCIDENTS. CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2 .- There was another light shock felt here at 1 a. m. to-day. There were also shocks last night at 8:30 and 11:50 p. m. and 5 a. m. All were light,

Telegrams sent here last night could not be delivered on account of the general confusion, the people being camped out. Every effort was being made to deliver them during the morning. As the details of the calamity in this city are gathered its effects become more and more alarming. It is feared also that much distress will prevail, as by far the larger part of those whose property has been wrecked or seriously damaged belong to the poorer classes. People are as cheerful as possible under the terrible circumstances and are trying to restore order out of choas. loss is expected to reach \$3,000,000. The wharves, warehouses and business facilities of the city are generally unaffected by the catastrophe, and Charleston is as ready as ever for the transaction of business. The official total of deaths is thirtytwo. The wounded will probably number 100.

The following is the official list of those who were killed by the earthquake or have since died from their injuries:

Albracht, Charles, Lynch, Patrick, Meynardie, B. P. Powers, Peter, Robert, Alexander. Robinson, Ainsley A. Ahrens, Mrs. Rachel, Ahrens, Goldie, Barber, Mrs. C. Yorek, Annie. Brown, James. Cook, John. Cook, Jeno.
Grant, William.
Nickelby, Oliver.
Rodof, Robert.
Witson, Thomas.
Pinckney, Maris.
Roberts, Eugenie.
Simonds, Clarlesa.
Small, Hanuah.
Ward, Rebecca.
Welling, Grace. Dear, William.
Miller, Alexander.
Rodoff, Joseph.
Sawyer, J.
Barnwell, Marie.
Davids, Angelie. Glover, Anna. Harris, Hannah. Middleton, Sarah. Murray, Rosa. There may be a few more.

Business is still suspended, the whole attention

of the people being given to providing for refuges and making dwellings safe. Brick-layers have advanced their rates to \$6 a day. The City Council will probably meet to-morrow to provide measures for relieving the poor. Expressions of gratitude are heard on all sides for the assistance offered to Charleston of which the suffering people will gladly avail themselves The main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company here was badly injured. The batteries were destroyed and all the instruments ruined by falling bricks and plaster. An office has been opened about a mile and a half the old one and two wires been placed in working order. None of the compauy's employes was seriously injured. At 5 o'clock this morning all the operators were compelled to quit their posts and see some rest. The excitement has been so great that for forty-eight hours they had obtained no sleep. The people cannot be persuaded to enter their homes even to get food. Their fears were greatly added to this morning by the shock which occurred at

about 1 o clock. Telegrams sent by out of town friends to friends and relatives here are piled up in the telegraph offices, it being impossible to deliver them, owing to the evacuation of their homes by the people and their scattering throughout the city. There were many piteous scenes enacted throughout the night. Hardly any one slept, and the wails and of the affrighted children cries they clung to their parents, beseeching them to save them, were heartrending. Added to these were the groans of the wounded and dying

who, owing to the existing demoralization, lay at most wholly uncared for in the open lots and streets. None of the newspapers was published About noon the people began to pluck up cour-

streets for through pedestrians, the city once more began to show some signs of life. Small detached relief parties would go to dig out the dead from the debris or succor the wounded. The people are gradually taking account of the injury worked by the earthquake and the list of damages to property is startling. A limited section in the south of the city is a sample of the whole. Standing at the post office and looking west an almost impassable roadway of debris meets the eye. The building of the Chamber Commerce is badly damaged, a portion the south and east walls having been thrown down by the violence of the shock and the buildings of Walker, Evans & Bogswell have also suffered, while the heavy granite slabs which formed the parapet of The News and Courier building lie upon the sidewalk, leaving the slate root and a portion of the attle floor exposed. Almost the entire front of the building occupied by Myers's cigar store and Smith's stencil establishment is torn out, leaving the upper floors exposed. The Plenge Building on Church-st, was badly damaged. Most of the buildings on the street are more or less dam aged, but the violence of the earthquake is mos perceptible at the historic intersection of Broad and Meeting sts. The police station is almost a complete wreck. The upper edge of the wall has been torn down and that of the north wall has fallen on the roof of the porch, carrying it away, and leaving only the large fluted pillars standing. The City Hall apparently escaped serious damage, but is badly cracked on the east wall, and the Court House building is badly damaged, the walls being cracked in several places and portions of the roof and gables thrown down. The Fire-Proof Building seems to stand as a rock. The gables of the north and south porches, however, made of solid brownstone, have been thrown to the pavement below. This appears to be the only damage done to the building. The worst wreck in this locality, however, is St. Michael's Church

which seems to be doomed to destruction. The steeple, the repairs on which had just been completed, seems to be intact, but it is nearly out o plumb and is in momentary danger of falling. The massive porch has been wrenched from the body of the church, and the building has been cracked in four places. One crack in the north wall extends from the eaves to the lower window, two on the west face of the church extend the entire height of the building, and one on the south wall also extends from the eaves down almost to the foundations. These cracks are all immediately under the steepie, which it seems is almost impossible to stand for any length of time. The hands on the top of the clock pointed to five minutes of 10, which must have een the hour of the first shock on Tuesday night The buildings between Meeting and King sts. are

all more or less damaged, the effects of the earthquake being the same in nearly every instance. The front wall of Dr. Desaussure's house has been thrown down, leaving the attic floor exposed; and several buildings on the south side of the street have been similarly treated. West of King-st, the most serious damage is to the Episcopal residence. The gable end has been thrown down, the wall falling on the roof of the spacious porch and crushing it in. The new and handsome dweiling of Captain F. W. Wagener, and that of Arthur Baruwell immediately opposite, do not appear to have been seriously damaged. The second floor of Captain Wagener's house on the west side has been crushed in, but beyond this the building shows no signs of the terrible shaking of Tuesday night.

A scene of desolation the fashionable boulevard of Charleston presents. Beginning at Broad-st. one passes through a block of burned houses. The fire, starting at No. 118, the third building from the corner of Broad-st. on the east side, consumed the entire row of buildings as far north as Tully's old stand, next to the Quaker graveyard. The few houses left on that side of the street are more or less shattered and gutted. The few houses on the west side of the street, north of Broad-st., have not escaped the general fate, although the damage is not as great as in other portions of the street. The immense vacant lot on the west side of the street is occupied by the families who lived in the burned houses, and who are camped out on the sward with the few household effects saved from the flames. From Queen-st. to Horlback's Alley almost every house is shattered, the tops of the walls near th roof being thrown down. The large buildmg at Chfford and King sts. formerly Silcox's furniture store, has to all outward appearances, miraculously escaped. From Horlback's Alley to Market-st, the damage is not as great as it might have been. Robb's lot on the east side of the street is occupied by several hundred people camping out. The Victoria Hotel appears bave escaped, and the Academy of Music shows no signs of earthquake on the outside at least. From Market to Hazel-st. the damage does not seem to be as great as in other portions of the city. The Waverly House is eternally uninfured. The large red brick boarding-house, however, immediately opposite and next south of the corner of Beaufain-st., has suffered badly, the top of the wall under the caves having been stripped off on all sides. The handsome block of stores from Beaufain to Wentworth sts. has been singularly preserved, few of the French plate glass fronts being broken, although here and there a parapet is thrown down and bricks displaced from walls. The Masonic Temple seems to have escaped, and the damage to the buildings between this point and Calhoun-st. seems not to be so great, as far as outward appearances go. In Wentworth-st. the handsome hall of the German Artillery has been badly damaged; the northeast and northwest corners of the building have both gone. Coming down Meeting-st, from Calhoun-st, the signs of the earthquake are plain. Both the High School and the Freundschafts Bund hall are comparatively uninjured. The building of the Charleston Water Works on George-st. is uninjured, and so, strange to say, is the immense 3,000,000 gallon reservoir on the premises, although the brick house opposite in George-st. is badly damaged.

The shock on Monday night severed the pipe through which water was forced into the stand pipe, and during the progress of the fires the pressure was applied directly to the main. This pipe was, however, replaced, and the stand pipe, which was uninjured, was filled with water.

All over the city the injury is of the same character. A report from Mount Pleasant, opposite Charleston, says that a sink near the German church, which on Tuesday was perfectly dry sand, is now full of fresh water. Near Shellst. there is a cabin occupied by a colored man that is completely surrounded by yawning chasms, extending through the earth's surface for ten feet and over. All around this there are sinks of fresh water and masses of mud with queer looking soft substances that have never been seen before. It is contended by many that the mud and other substances found around the village are volcanie matter. Just after the first great shock of Tuesday night there was a decided and distinct smell of escaping sulphuric acid gas over the entire village. The smell lasted throughout the night, and was distinct in those localities where the cavities in the earth were most numerous. Some say that portions of the mud thrown up by the water spouts are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and that small portions of sulphur can be found in the mud.

Not far from Charleston on the road to Summer ville extensive mounds of clay were thrown up and hillocks of sand, in most cases in the shape of inverted cones, the hollow parts of which had evidently een formed by the action of the water returning into the depths from which it had been raised. In many cases the erupted matter had streamed away from the breaks in the surface of the earth to a distance from twenty to fifty feet. In other places there were fissures almost invariably extending from north to south. These ways in a slanting direction. The matter was thrown up was of a dull, dark slaty color, and was mixed with gravel. There was also a little shale, and in general the mud resembled that which is thrown from the bottom of the phosphate pits along the river. The water of some places had the taste of our artesian well water, but in many instances it was just as clear and limpid as from a mountain spring. These evidences of the great convulsion are not sporadic; they extend far and near in every direction from the city limits of Charleston to Summerville, and at the latter place it was found from trustworthy information that the cracks and fissures are everywhere visible for miles and miles around. Strangely enough some of these were in active operation and the constant shocks that were felt at Summerville sent the water out of these fissures in jets to the height of from fifteen to

This was evidently the result of the cracks being filled with water and then the sides opening and closing by each succeeding shock. These appearances were, of course, suggestive of still more riolent eruptions, and there was a constant dread everywhere that there would be a general inundation caused by some extraordinary force of the earthquake. Not only was the water emitted in the low places where it might be expected to exist all the time, but on tops of the highest elevations the mud could be seen. This latter fact indicated that the force was being exerted at rather more than the depth that was at first thought to be the limit of the force.

Near Ten Mile Hill a fatal accident occurred on

Tuesday night. The down Columbia train jumped the track. Engineer Burns, and Fireman Arnold, colored, were badly injured by the tremendous leap which the train took in the dark under the unseen influence of the shock that dismantled the road. It is said that the earth suddenly gave way and that the engine first plunged down the temporary declivity. It was then raised on the top of the succeeding terrestrial undulation and having reached the top of the wave a swerving of the force to the right and left harled the ill-fated train down the embankment. How it was done was plainly indicated. In many places along the track of the South Carolina, and Northeastern railroads, and for spaces of several hundred yards in width, the dreadful energy of the earthquake was expended in two particular ways. First, there were intervals of a hundred yards and more in which the track had the appearance of having been alternately raised and depressed, like a line of waves frozen in their last position. The second indication was where the force had oscillated from east to west, bending the rails in reverse curves, most of them taking the shape of a single, and others of a double letter S placed longitudinally. These latter accidents occurred almost invariably at trestles and culverts. There were no less than five of them between the Seven Mile Junction and Jedburg. In other places the track had the appearance of being knaked for miles, but always in these cases in the direction of the rails. The train at the time of the earthquake was running along at the usual speed,

H. P. Clark, general Eastern passenger agent for the Associated Railways of Virginia and the Carolinus, writes to THE TRIBUNE that the damage to the Northeastern Railroad that leads into Charleston has been repaired, and that connections are now also complete to Savannah and beyond on the Atlantic coast, hue of railways.

LAST SPASMS OF THE EARTHQUAKE. SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2 .- I'wo slight shocks were fest here between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning.

MANY COMMITTEES AND FUNDS STARTED. BARNEST APPRALS FOR THE SUFFERERS-THE EF-FECT OF THE DISASTER ON THE PRODUCE TRADE. There was less apparent excitement yesterday than on Wednesday on account of the disaster at Charleston. The morning papers had laid before the public the latest particulars, yet even in the face of these appalling recitals a feeling provailed that the worst had not been told. The fact that with all its facilities the Western Union Telegraph Company was unable to reach the unfortunate city directly, until nearly twenty-four hours after the earthquake shock, and then only with a single wire, was of itself autholently convincing of the serious situation of affairs. On the part of the general public there was manifest a natural sense of sympathy with the sufferers, but all seemed to unite in the belief that the crist had been passed and the frantic abouts of newsboy with extras failed to excite increased interest. The story as originally and authentically told was bad enough to stir the most generous emotions of men and all seemed ready to make substantial response as soon as the actual needs of the stricken nity should be officially made known. The Western Union Telegraph office was early floo ded with dispatches to Charleston. The bulk of these were in the nature of inquiry, but owing to the abandonment of business places and residences by the people of Charleston, the company was unable to make delivery and hence few replies were received. The press dis-patches of Wednesday night, were, however, reassuring and had the effect or quieting apprehension. But among merchants interested in shipping at that port, the absence of a tidal wave as a sequence to the shock afforded grounds for speculation as to the early future and consequently for prolonged anxiety.

Vice-president Merrihew and Superintendent Somer-ville of the Western Union Telegraph Company, report that their main office in Charleston is wrecked to such an extent as to be considered unsafe and temporary quarters were ordered to be constructed. The building is in East Bay-st. near Broad-st. It is in fact a twostory building and used in part as a bank though practically it consists of but one story. The General Manager at Charleston occupied the building yesterday for the purpose of receiving dispatches, but these were all sent by messenger to Ann-st. depot for transmission. With this station two wires only were in operation at 5 o'clock so heavily by the inquiries of the public and replies thereto that the officers were obliged to limit official communications to the fewest possible words in order to avoid interference. The condition of the railroads that the Manager of the Western Union at Savannah, for Charleston, a distance of 115 miles only arrived at o'clock yesterday atternoon. Gangs of men ordered from Augusta, a point ordinarily reached by rail, were compelled to go long distances in wagons owing to displace ment of tracks. The break of the mill dam at Langley's whereby railroad tracks were either submered or washed away is believed by the Telegrapt Company to be the direct cause of this interruption in traveiling accommodation. President Norvin Green caused the following dispatch to be sent over the Western Union wires to general and district superintendents:

You are sutherized to send free, messages for relief of

Charleston sufferers.

W. H. Pluit, of the Savannah line, stated that he had sent repeated messages to friends in Charleston but had failed to receive any response. This fact he attributed to the confusion prevailing there, and the abandonment of many of the citizens of their houses. He had, however, received a dispatch from the traffic manager of the South Carolina railroad saying that the road was all right and open for business. There was some slight delay Wednesday on this line owing to the breaking of a milt dam. Messrs. Max and Leopold Furchgatt, of No. 335 Brandway, who have houses in Charleston, started Wednesday night for that city. It was not until a few minutes before 10 o'clack yesterday morning that any news could be obtained from their friends there. Then a disjatch was received saying that the stotes and dwellings were slightly damaged, but the families had escaped harm. The house of Max Furchgatt is about six blocks from the outer edge of that portion of the city which suffered most. That of Leopoid Farchgatt is within a single block of the section, and upon the opposite side.

The appeal of THE TRIBUNE for subscriptions oward the relief of the Charleston earthquake aufferers was responded to handsomely festerday, and the contributions will probably be even larger when iler particulars are received as to the extent of the loss and damage. In addition to the first subscription tendered through THE TRIBUNE by "J. D. C." on nesday, the following were received yesterday:

Mayor Grace sent the following telegram to the Mayor

Do the inhabitants of Charleston stand in nead of relief! If so, I will publish a call to the citizens of New-York for assistance.

No reply was received up to the hour when the Mayor

and his secretary left the City Hall.

The New-York Observer has interested itself in behalf of the suffering city and has arranged for receiving and transmitting contributions from its readers and others to responsible persons, who will make the most needed

and judicious distribution.

An appear for money to aid the sufferers will be made on Sunday by Dr. Talmage in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Mayor Whitney has consented to forward all money sent to him. William Richardson gave \$100 yesterday, the Brookly, Saturday Half-Hollday Association \$25, and Douglas Wall \$5. A benefit performance will be given in the Brooklyn Park Theatre next week.

The following members of the Stock Exchange were appointed a committee to selicit subscriptions : W. A. Smith, Donald Mackay, J. Seligman, T. B. Wilhams, W. M. Johnson, W. E. Strong and W. A. Barr. A subscription paper was circulated on the floor of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and several hundred dollars was subscribed. A committee iminary steps have been taken for a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to raise relief funds. President James D. Smith, of the Stock Exchange, in announcing the object of the meeting which he had called, said :

GENTLEMEN: I have called you together for a moment

President Urner, of the Mercantile Exchange, has appointed Washington Winsor, W. H. Duckworth, David Huut, W. S. Temple, George T. Leach, Charles F. Mayor of Charleston and ascertain his views as to the best manner of rendering aid to the sufferors. Upon the receipt of a reply the committee are empowered to

take immediate action in the matter. Captains of incoming vessels state that they feit none of the ocean disturbance that sometimes accompany earthquakes. Captain Reynolds, of the steamsnip City

of Alexaudria, from Havana, said : We were about sixty miles at ses on Tuesday night and north of Cape Hatteras. The only thing that occurred about the time of the earthquake was a severe northwest squall, which are common to the Atlantic coast. It was severe while it lasted, but there were ne signs of a tital wave.

G. S. Palmer, produce commission merchant at No. 166 Reade-st, said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

G. S. Palmer, protested of the protest of the catastrophe at Charleston will no doubt seriously affect the market for fruit and vegetables there for a time. The season during which Charleston amps fruit to New-York practically closed about three weeks are with the last of their crop of watermelons. Since that time Charleston has been buying cabbages, apples, pears, etc., heavily from New-York. None of the snippins, find the indicate of the snippins, the consequence of the snippins, pears, etc., heavily from New-York. None of the snippins, pears, etc., heavily from New-York. None of the snippins, pears, etc., heavily from New-York. None of the snippins, find the snipped from here to Charleston goes by water, there has been in jured, and, as nearly all femit snipped from hade by rail, the loss of perishable commodities by the delay would have been very great, Large snipments of fruit were made to Charleston by exesses sailing from this port on Saturday, and these will no doubt fall upon a market paralyzed for the time being. The loss, however, will fail on the Charleston merchanics, as they generally buy outright in the market in large quantities and very little fruit is sent there on commassion. Charleston is perhaps the largest distributing centre in the Souta for Northern fruit and vegetables, and her wholesale merchants are as a rule men of wealth and push; and as the city trade of Charleston is only a comparatively small part of their business, affairs will go on pretty much as usual as soon as rativaly traffic is restored and the excitoment has had time to abute. I soutseveral telegrams festerday asking about the welfare of my personal friends in Charleston, but nave received no answer.

The Twelfth Ward Bank, No. 153 East One-hundred and-twenty-fifth-st., has opened a subscription has for the Charleston sufferers with a \$200 contribution. It is expected that Harism residents will subscribe largely.